



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Iowa system of accredited high schools, but never a reference to obligations or relations to Michigan, where it originated and whence it spread.

The fourth volume is based on abundant and orderly materials furnished by state legislation, official reports, proceedings of boards, and institutional publications. It is a distinct improvement on the preceding volume in proportions and in the tracing of forces at work in the evolution of the three institutions of collegiate type. The struggles of each for existence in the early years, for income, buildings, and equipment, and for better salaries of teachers, are sympathetically described, though there is scant reference to the effect of inter-institutional animosities and competitions before the legislature. The section treating of the state university has an excellent chapter (XVII.) on Recognition of the Methods of Science in that institution. The transformation of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts from an "industrial", manual-labor school for earnest but unlettered children of farmers into a vigorous, stately, outreaching, diversified technological institution is admirably presented. Five good chapters are given to the state teachers college.

A captious critic might differ with the author as to what should go into the text and what should go into the foot-notes. Across a page of text stalks a paragraph burdened with the information that the state college was visited by a company of distinguished German agriculturists "and due provision was made for their entertainment, the President, the dean of agriculture, and the chairman of the Board of Trustees being charged with the functions of the occasion" (p. 287). Early presidents and professors of the university get whole pages of text; later presidents slip into and out of this history through the narrow slits of foot-notes.

KENDRIC CHARLES BABCOCK.

MINOR NOTICES

Plutarch's Lives. With an English Translation by Bernadotte Perrin. Volume III. *Pericles, Fabius Maximus, Nicias, and Crassus.* (London, William Heinemann, New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. ix, 442.) This compact little volume, from the hand of one whose work as a translator and commentator is familiar to all students of Plutarch, forms the third of a series of ten, which will eventually present a complete new translation of the *Lives* of the Greek biographer. In accordance with the plan of the *Loeb Classical Library*, of which this edition forms a part, the Greek text appears on the left-hand, faced by the corresponding English version on the opposite, pages. Perrin has made a departure from the traditional order of sequence of the *Parallel Lives* and has arranged them in general in the chronological order of the lives of the Greeks whose biographies Plutarch composed. In accordance

with this plan the third volume contains the *Pericles* and *Fabius Maximus*, and the *Nicias* and *Crassus*, with the comparisons of each pair. The translations of the *Pericles* and *Nicias* are reproductions, with unimportant alterations, of Perrin's versions published previously in volumes II. and III. of his *Six of Plutarch's Greek Lives* (cf. XI. 840). The rendering of the *Fabius Maximus* and *Crassus* is, however, new, and conforms to the high standard set by the author's previous translations.

A correction should be made, I think, in the note on page 127, where, on the authority of Livy (XXII. 8), Fabius is styled pro-dictator. Mommsen (*Staatsrecht*, II. 147.A. 4; cf. 162 A. 1) has shown that we have no ground for accepting this view of the dictatorship of Fabius.

For the historical student this new edition of Plutarch's *Lives* should prove of value, in view of the presence of the Greek text, the numerous foot-notes with dates, historical and other information, and the location of references made to the works of other authors, as well as to those of Plutarch himself. Of additional value is the appended Dictionary of Proper Names, which contains a great deal of useful historical, biographical, and geographical material. The appearance of the remaining volumes of the series will be welcomed.

A. E. R. BOAK.

Syria as a Roman Province. By E. S. Bouchier, M.A. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1916, pp. ix, 304.) Historical incursions into the provinces seem to be the order of the day for writers who are attacking the questions involved in the spread and maintenance of the Roman Empire. In his *Life and Letters in Roman Africa* and his *Spain under the Roman Empire*, Mr. E. S. Bouchier has already roamed the imperialistic path around the western Mediterranean and validated the Roman stamp on barbarian lands. Now he invites us to the farthest eastern shore of the Mediterranean to see Syria as a Roman province.

To be sure, the Holy Land and the Syrian Christian Church bring to mind the religious significance of Syria, and if one glances at the rather meagre bibliography at the back of Mr. Bouchier's book, the names of Bevan, Bury, Hahn, Cumont, Frazer, Croiset, Mahaffy, and Strzygowski will recall many an interesting side-light on Syria from particular points of view. But this book of Mr. Bouchier's is the first serious attempt to bring together in one place an "account of the life and manners, the literature, and antiquities of central Syria and Phoenicia in Roman times". References are also made to such outlying districts as Palmyra, Commagene, and Roman Arabia, but none (as the preface states) to the Holy Land or to Christian ecclesiasticism in Syria.

The first six chapters of the book are given up to a catalogue of the peoples and cities of Syria, to the history and constitution of the province, and to the Syrian dynasties at Rome. This more strictly historical section is carefully handled, as foot-notes with ancient sources and *Corpus Inscriptionum* references testify, but the mixture of annalistic

and guide-book style of treatment tends toward making good material and pleasing diction slightly monotonous. The chapter on Natural Products and Commerce is likely to be an eye-opener to most readers, for it gives in charming yet multitudinous detail the commercial facts which underlay the perennial pecuniary importance of Syria not only to Rome but to its predecessors in that territory, an importance all the more impressive when compared with the present-day desolation and poverty. The last four chapters are devoted to literature, religion, and the arts, and here the author indulges perhaps in too much detail.

The book has very few even of the little mistakes. Aryan is used instead of Indo-European, Dion Cassius instead of Cassius Dio, and the very late and more unusual forms Arelatum and Treviri for Arelate and Augusta Treverorum.

Mr. Bouchier has added a good book to the field of Roman history.

R. V. D. MAGOFFIN.

The Domesday Survey of Cheshire. Edited with Introduction, Translation, and Notes by James Tait, M.A. [Remains Historical and Literary connected with the Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester, vol. LXXV., new series.] (Manchester, Chetham Society, 1916, pp. xvii, 258.) The fascination of the study of Domesday Book is due in no small measure to the light it is throwing upon English institutions of the pre-Norman period for the explanation of which various hypothetical solutions have been offered. In examining the scholarly introduction to the present volume for a discussion of these questions one is not disappointed. The view that the original hidage of a county was allotted to its hundreds in blocks of one hundred finds support in but two of the twelve Cheshire hundreds. Villages here are too poor to be rated at five, ten, or twenty hides, but in a few cases the assessment of parishes is based on a five-hide unit. The well-known statements of the Cheshire Domesday, urged by Mr. Maitland in support of the garrison theory of the borough, tend rather to constitute an argument against the theory.

The work is a substantial aid to Domesday students. The text is printed in extended Latin with English translation. The introduction is illuminating and the indexes good. A useful map locates the villages in which lay the lands of the great churches and the principal tenants. Among the editor's contributions is the discovery that in a few instances carucates and bovates formed geldable units in this county. He holds that assessment to the geld was roughly adjusted to ability to pay; that the Domesday rating, which is but slightly more than half of the 1200 hides assigned the county by the county hidage, is fair when judged by the criterion of agricultural capacity, though actually high on account of the waste of war. The word "salina" is rendered "salthouse". The definition of "håmfare" (p. 81) is more specific than the almost contemporary evidence of the *leges* admits.

WILLIAM A. MORRIS.

La Controverse de Martin Marprelate, 1588-1590: Épisode de l'Histoire Littéraire du Puritanisme sous Elizabeth. Par G. Bonnard, Docteur ès Lettres. (Geneva, A. Jullien, 1916, pp. xv, 237.) The Martin Marprelate controversy has been a fruitful field of recent discussion. The labors of Arber, Bond, Dexter, Pierce, and Wilson have made these lively Puritan writings familiar both in text and circumstance. M. Bonnard cheerfully admits that he "has not had the good fortune to discover new sources of real importance". Nevertheless, his scholarly study has been well worth the doing. No treatment thus far accorded this episode has given so satisfactory an analysis of these tracts or has so presented to the reader not only their faults and merits, but their setting in the circumstances of their time. His volume is one that will be well-nigh indispensable to any further student of the most picturesque episode of Puritan discussion under Elizabeth.

The author is peculiarly happy in showing how these tracts occasioned, by their claim of a *jure divino* Presbyterianism addressed to a popular audience, the assertion by Richard Bancroft of a similar *jure divino* claim for Episcopacy, with all the momentous consequences that that assertion has involved for the Church of England.

Regarding the authorship of the tracts, M. Bonnard believes a practically conclusive case is to be made out for Job Throckmorton, in spite of that worthy's denials, and of the recent attempt of a careful English scholar, Mr. J. D. Wilson, to fasten them on Sir Roger Williams, at least in part. M. Bonnard has made out a strong case for his contention. It seems the most probable of any solutions thus far offered.

The name of the well-known Congregational scholar, Rev. T. G. Crippen, is twice erroneously printed "Grippen" (pp. 5, 232); but blemishes in this careful volume are few.

WILLISTON WALKER.

The Identification of the Writer of the Anonymous Letter to Lord Monteagle in 1605. (London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Company, Ltd., 1916, pp. ix, 28.) The history of the so-called Gunpowder Plot of 1605 has been involved in obscurity from the appearance of the disingenuous contemporary official account to the scholars' controversy between Father Gerard and Professor Gardiner a few years ago; and one of the most obscure questions connected with it has been the authorship of the warning letter to Lord Monteagle which has been generally supposed to have led to the detection of the plot. This last mystery appears now to have been cleared up. In a thin quarto, sumptuous of paper and printing, lawyerlike in style and abundantly supplied with fine facsimiles, it seems to be reasonably fully proved that the writer of the anonymous letter of warning was a certain William Vavasour, trusted serving man in the Tresham family, to which one of the conspirators and Lord Monteagle belonged. The identification is based partly on handwriting, partly on Coke's statements at the trial, partly on the gen-

eral relations among the parties concerned. Although the only point claimed to be actually demonstrated is that the letter was written by William Vavasour, the inference necessarily follows that he wrote it at the bidding of his master, Francis Tresham, the latest sworn of the conspirators, and delivered it by his orders to Lord Monteagle's serving man. It is characteristic of the obscurity of the whole affair that the steps in the reasoning by which these things are proved are very close, that examples of disguised not natural handwriting are here compared and found similar, and, as if to perpetuate the mystery, that this little book is itself anonymous.

E. P. C.

La Mission du Conventionnel Lakanal dans la Dordogne en l'An II. (Octobre 1793-Août 1794). Par Henri Labroue, Professeur Agrégé d'Histoire au Lycée de Bordeaux. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1916, pp. xxii, 704.) Lakanal is recalled chiefly for his activity as a member of the Committee of Public Instruction of the Convention, as one of the prophets, therefore, of the modern French educational system. It is M. Labroue's aim to exhibit another side of the *Conventionnel's* career, and to make, at the same time, a contribution to the study of the work of the deputies on mission, the "Proconsuls of the Terror".

How varied were the tasks which the more conscientious, or ambitious, deputies undertook is indicated by the titles of the fifteen special chapters which describe what Lakanal sought to accomplish; for example, "Lakanal and Revolutionary Government", "Lakanal and Ecclesiastical Affairs", "Lakanal and Subsistence", "Lakanal and Revolutionary Taxes". Each topic is studied from the documents preserved in the various collections at Paris and in the local archives, municipal as well as departmental. The author has been able through his unwearied researches to correct many errors in the older tradition of Lakanal's career in the Dordogne and even to show that Lakanal's own memory suffered convenient lapses. For example, Lakanal boasted that he had caused no arrests while on his mission. It is true that he was personally responsible for no executions, but he did cause arrests.

If M. Labroue desires to convince us that Lakanal was a substantial personage, he has not succeeded. His own approval of him seems at times doubtful. Lakanal's principal fault was the ease with which he assimilated dominant ideas. He had been a priest, and at the time of his election to the Convention was vicar-general of Pamiers, but in 1793 he refers to "momeries sacerdotales", "insignifiantes prières", "ridicules génuflexions", and "jongleries des prêtres". One is reminded of Camille Desmoulins's remark about ecclesiastics who confess that they have been charlatans for the sake of enjoying good cheer.

Lakanal's ideas about property are typical of the Jacobin school of thought. "L'ennemi du peuple n'a point de propriété", he declared in order to justify his levies of extraordinary taxes upon the "riches inciviques", anti-revolutionaries or even moderates, who happened to have

money. As the "people" were his own faction, it was not difficult to discover those who had lost all right to their property. Lakanal was also a firm believer in a social justice which assumes that the rich are robbers of the poor, and he proceeded accordingly, to a partial restoration, describing the process as relief of the needy.

Lakanal may not be admirable, but this work is. It is a real contribution to the history of the revolutionary government which the Convention carried on in 1793 and 1794.

H. E. BOURNE.

How Wars were Won: a Short Study of Napoleon's Times. By George Townsend Warner, M.A. (London, Blackie and Son, 1915, pp. 236.) This is a series of lectures given at Harrow to boys in the Officers' Training Corps. There are few schools in this country, leave alone our universities, where anything of nearly as good quality could be produced. This is far from saying, however, that Mr. Warner attains the best standards either of historical study or of military theory; and his teaching is not free from serious pitfalls. Among the topics he deals with are Ulm, Tourcoing, Jena, Torres Vedras, and Vittoria. The maps and diagrams are distinctly better than in the average book of this type; we particularly commend the relief sketch, with troop positions marked, for the battle of Busaco.

J.

List of Works relating to Scotland, compiled by George F. Black, Ph.D. (New York Public Library, 1916, pp. viii, 1233.) The New York Public Library is to be congratulated on the affluence of its material respecting Scotland, and also on the affectionate zeal of the Scot who has produced for it so prodigious a catalogue of that material. The 1072 pages of text must contain more than 20,000 entries. Though many are repetitions of the same title under various headings, the sum total of books, pamphlets, papers in transactions, and articles in magazines, remains impressive. Archaeology, history, biography, and genealogy embrace three-fifths of the book. Scots law is but meagrely represented, Scottish and Gaelic language and literature largely. The index, of 160 pages in double column, seems to be merely an author-index. We find no section of the book devoted to those influences of Scots in Ulster or on the Continent, or of Ulster Scots in America, to which allusion is made in the preface.

Bijdragen en Mededeelingen van het Historisch Genootschap. Zeven en Dertigste Deel. (Amsterdam, Johannes Müller, 1916, pp. lxxvii, 369.) Of this thirty-seventh volume of the Utrecht society's proceedings, the first sixty pages are occupied with a series of responses made in 1663 by cities of Holland to an inquiry sent to each by the provincial states, relating to the condition of the cloth industry, about which anxieties had

been expressed. Reports from nine cities are extant, mostly in the communal archives of Leiden. In the fifth volume of the *Bronnen tot de Geschiedenis van de Leidsche Textielnijverheid* Dr. N. W. Posthumus published the Leiden replies. The remaining eight, with some pertinent documents from the "admiralties" and elsewhere, are now presented. They illuminate the history of the industry at a critical period, seem to prove that its decline had already begun, and show how French competition and other difficulties were already inciting a reaction from free-trade sentiments. The second contribution, twice as extensive as this first, consists of a body of extracts from the resolutions of the *vroedschap* of Gouda, embracing such as relate to transactions of the States of Holland and the States General in the earlier years of the sixteenth century. They run from 1501 to 1524, stopping at that point because the journals of Aert van der Goes begin in 1525. In the existing state of early formal records of the States, these local instructions and local actions upon provincial and national affairs, edited by Mr. A. Meerkamp van Embden, are of much interest. Dr. S. Van Brakel prints, from notarial archives, a group of seventeenth-century agreements of partnership, of considerable importance to the history of Dutch business administration. As interesting as any section of the book, and longest (pp. 235-369), is Mr. H. G. van Grol's contribution on the Zeeland prize court at Flushing and its operations, 1575-1577. The life of the admiralty court of Zeeland was brief; the Pacification of Ghent made the trial of prize causes once more an affair of the general administration, and provincial jurisdiction ceased. Mr. van Grol finds in the archives of Flushing the records of 258 prize cases in these two years, and presents the essential data in tabular form.

Poland. By W. Alison Phillips, M.A., Lecky Professor of Modern History, University of Dublin. [Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, no. 100.] (New York, Henry Holt and Company, London, Williams and Norgate, 1916, pp. vi, 256.) This small volume is a history of the Polish question, rather than of Poland. Professor Phillips has undertaken not to narrate, even in outline, the ten centuries of Polish history, but to trace the evolution and to discuss the present state of a problem to which, as he justly says, "recent events have given so fateful an importance and so poignant an interest". The five chapters dealing with the period of Polish independence (down to 1795) are disappointing. They are marred by a surprising number of errors, particularly with regard to dates; and they seem to the reviewer to contain more than one fundamentally false conception, and to rest on a quite too superficial and hasty investigation of the subject. The "Congress Kingdom" and the insurrections of 1830 and 1863 are satisfactorily treated; as well, perhaps, as has yet been done in English (within the given limits of space). Doubtless the most valuable part of the book, however, is that dealing with the fortunes of the Poles under their three masters since

1863 and with the evolution of Polish political parties and political thought just before the outbreak of the war. Professor Phillips believes that the great majority of the nation now bases its hopes upon Russia; that the best solution of the question would be the establishment of an autonomous Polish state, bound to Russia at least by a customs union (for "the independence of Poland would be dearly bought, were she to be cut off by a high tariff wall from her Russian markets", p. 163); and that England and France, as well as Russia, must realize that upon the restoration of Polish freedom the liberty of the rest of Europe essentially depends (p. 250).

The book is to be commended for a clear and attractive style, and for the fairness and objectivity which the author has, on the whole, maintained. The appended short bibliography of works dealing with the Polish question should be of assistance to the general reader.

R. H. L.

Reden, Vorträge und Abhandlungen. Von Alfred Stern. (Stuttgart, J. G. Cotta, 1914, pp. 389.) This collection illustrates admirably the catholic interests of the gifted Jewish-Swiss author of the *Leben Mirabeaus* and the *Geschichte Europas, 1815-1848*. The "speeches" comprise brief eulogies of the Emperor William I., of Gabriel Riesser, who contended energetically in Germany for the emancipation of the Jews and who, appointed a judge at Hamburg in 1860, was the first Jew admitted to the bench in his country, of Leopold von Ranke and George Waitz, and of Gabriel Monod. The last three speeches, delivered at various dates from 1886 to 1912, had previously appeared in print. Similarly, the four "studies" in the volume had already been published: the first, on Mirabeau and Lavater, in the *Deutsche Rundschau* in 1904; the second, on Talleyrand's memoirs, in *Nord und Süd* in 1893; the third, prepared with the aid of documents discovered in the British Foreign Office in 1899 and recounting the visit of Gneisenau to London in 1809 and the secret negotiations for a close alliance of Prussia and Great Britain against Napoleon, appeared in the *Historische Zeitschrift* in 1900; and the fourth, particularly diverting in these present embattled and nationalistic times, presenting the curious scheme of Prince Polignac for a territorial readjustment of Europe in 1829, appeared in the *Historische Vierteljahrschrift* in 1900. Prince Polignac, it will be recalled, taking account of the contemporaneous war between Turkey and Russia, urged the French government of Charles X. to co-operate in ending Ottoman rule in Europe and in refashioning the Continental map: Russia should secure Wallachia, Moldavia, and a third of Anatolia; Bosnia and Serbia should go to Austria; Belgium and Luxemburg to France; Prussia should annex Holland and Saxony and indemnify the Catholic king of the latter by ceding him her Catholic Rhenish province; the head of the Orange family, compelled to yield his native Holland to Prussia, the Belgian provinces to France, and the Dutch colonial em-

pire to England, should receive compensation as king of a new Greece, which would include not only the modern kingdom of Greece but also Constantinople, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Albania. All of these "studies" of Professor Stern have been considerably revised since their first appearance.

The only contributions in the collection, however, that are entirely new, are the four "lectures": the first is a glowing tribute to the mind and achievements of Beaumarchais; the second, a painstaking study of the attitude of Wieland towards the French Revolution, according to the articles published by the poet in his *Teutscher Merkur* and *Neuer Teutscher Merkur*; the third, a sympathetic sketch of the life and career of Mary Wollstonecraft, "the first woman to champion equal rights for her sex"; and the fourth, an appreciation of Moltke as a Caesar-like historian in his letters and in his earlier works on Poland and Turkey. It may not be amiss to add that all the lectures and studies in this volume are written in a style characteristically simple and clear.

CARLTON J. H. HAYES.

German Policy before the War. By G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., Hon. LL.D., F.B.A. (London, John Murray, 1916, pp. viii, 111.) This little book is expanded from notes of a lecture delivered in January, 1916, before the Royal Historical Society and bears both in spirit and style marks of informal origin. Interesting but highly inconclusive is the author's development of the militaristic theory of the state, "the state as a superhuman entity", from Kant's categorical imperative on the one side and the "sublime selfishness" of Goethean self-culture on the other. The second chapter summarizes the causes of the nation's trust in the army and the economic forces which armed its aggressiveness and led finally to the *Drang nach Osten*, which Prothero regards as "the master key of German foreign policy". The author then traces in three chapters the history of German foreign affairs since 1871, pivoting important changes of policy on the accession of William II. and on the weakening of Russia in 1905. He concedes the "obvious need" of a German navy, justifies German claims in Morocco, and admits with reserve the plausibility of German reasoning as to a "wide-spread plot against the life of Germany". In spite of its fairness of tone, the work bears the marks of special pleading, and is, as was perhaps inevitable, a partizan interpretation of history, a fact which strikes the neutral reader on well-nigh every page, whether in such statements as that regarding the brutality of recent German literature and the materialism of German science (p. 23), or in the recitation of the Schnäbele incident (p. 51) or the proposed Sanjak railway (p. 85) or in the whole account of the annexation episode of 1908 (p. 87 ff.), where fact and theory are no longer distinguishable. The weakest point is the author's failure to appreciate the German attitude toward the alliance with Austria, culmi-

nating in the statement that "Germany's intense interest in the maintenance of the Austro-Hungarian empire" is "difficult to understand except as a part of Germany's ambition in the Orient". The foreign critic will find that Bismarck's justification of the alliance as a necessary bulwark for German independence of Russia furnishes a simpler explanation (*Ged. und Erinn.*, II. 525 ff.).

ROBERT H. FIFE, JR.

Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706. Edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton, Ph.D., Professor of American History, University of California. [Original Narratives of Early American History.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916, pp. xii, 487.) In the preparation and publication of this book students of the history of our extreme Southwest and of California have been rendered an extreme service, for, as Professor Bolton announces, of the numerous Spanish documents herein presented in translation, only a third have hitherto appeared in English, about a third in Spanish only, while the remainder have never before been printed in any language. In a word, then, the volume is replete with original material for the history of the territory to which it pertains. Each document or series of closely related documents forms a section of the work, with an introduction which summarizes the object of the expedition (for all the documents pertain to expeditionary activities) and its achievements. The sections comprise the following subjects: I. Exploration and plans for the settlement of California (the Cabrillo-Ferrello expedition, the Vizcaino expedition, and Father Ascención's Report of the Discovery of the South Sea); II. Exploration and settlement in New Mexico and in adjacent regions (the Rodríguez and Espejo expeditions; the Oñate expeditions and the founding of the Province of New Mexico); III. Exploration and settlement of Texas (the Bosque-Larios, Mendoza-López, and De León-Massanet expeditions); IV. Arizona: the Jesuits in Pimería Alta, comprising the report and relation of Fr. Eusebio Kino. An elucidative map of explorations on the northern frontier of New Spain (1535-1706), compiled by Professor Bolton, and two hitherto unpublished original maps—one of Oñate's route to New Mexico in 1598 and to the Arkansas River in 1601; the other recording De León's journey in 1690 from Monclova to the Neches River in Texas—add further interest and value to the work; indeed the Oñate map is destined to clarify a number of mooted points pertaining to Oñate's colonization scheme. The text is illumined with many brief foot-notes, and the contents are made readily consultable by a full index.

No adequate review of this important contribution to Spanish-American history is possible within our limitations of space, as each of the numerous documents appearing is itself worthy of a summary. In a word, Professor Bolton's book is of such importance and usefulness to students of the Southwest and of the Pacific slope as to be indispensable.

We note a slip or two of minor importance: Cocoyes (pp. 212, 218) is not Cicuyé or Pecos, as that pueblo, in the form "Peccos", is given in the same document (p. 216). The "Piguís" of Oñate (p. 216) are undoubtedly the Piro, as all the other Pueblo tribes are readily accounted for. It may also be mentioned that the Zuñi saline (p. 236) is at once recognized as the salt lagoon southwest of Zuñi, the source of the Zuñi salt supply from time immemorial and to which the members of the tribe mentioned still make periodical pilgrimages.

F. W. HODGE.

Our Country's Flag and the Flags of Foreign Countries. By Edward S. Holden, LL.D. (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1916, pp. xiv, 165.) The new edition of Edward S. Holden's volume, which first appeared in 1898 as one of the series of Appleton's *Home Reading Books*, is well timed with the patriotic fervor of the day. There are few changes to be noted. A page describing special United States service flags is substituted for one illustrating some official flags of the country, and efforts have been made to have text and illustrations meet the historical changes that have taken place. But the discrepancies between text and illustration are many, with results that must be confusing to the young reader, for whom the book is primarily designed. This is true, for example, in the description and illustration of the flags of Algiers, the Chinese Republic, Congo, Corea, Madagascar, Portugal, Tripoli, and Tunis; and in spite of the admonition given that in any disagreement between plate and text the latter is to be preferred, it is the text that is, in most cases, at fault.

Historical Records and Studies of the United States Catholic Historical Society. Volume IX. Edited by Charles George Herbermann, LL.D. (New York, 1916, pp. 258.) Nearly half of this volume, 100 pages, is devoted to Dr. Herbermann's History of the Sulpicians in the United States, of which four chapters are presented. In the first, entitled the Sulpician Missionary Bishops and Missionaries, sketches are given of Bishop Flaget of Bardstown (based mostly on the biography by Archbishop Spalding), of Bishop David, his successor in the same see, of Father Gabriel Richard of Detroit, of Bishop Dubourg of St. Louis and New Orleans, of Archbishop Maréchal, and of Bishop Dubois of New York. Two other chapters trace with care and with interest the history of St. Mary's Seminary and St. Mary's College till 1852, and another, under the title *Protégées of the Sulpicians*, gives the contemporary history of Mother Seton, of the Sisters of Charity, of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and of the (colored) Oblate Sisters of Providence. Another long article, by Rev. W. J. Howlett, treats in a similar manner the biography and the missionary labors of the Very Reverend Stephen Theodore Badin, vicar-general of Bardstown, of Cincinnati, and later of Chicago, while Mr. Thomas F. Meehan adds a sketch of Very Rev.

Johann Stephan Raffener, vicar-general of the Germans in the diocese of New York. A picture of New Mexico in 1681 is presented by the translation of a letter written that year by Father Johannes Ratkay, S. J., missionary in the province named. Another translation is of a German discourse of 1888 on the Ludwig-Missions-Verein.

Memorandum written by William Rotch in the Eightieth Year of his Age. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916, pp. xii, 88.). This little book relates some of the experiences of William Rotch, a Nantucket Quaker, who was engaged in the whaling and shipping business at Nantucket and later at Dunkirk, France. The story covers the eventful years 1775-1794. The first portion centres around the fact that he believed, with other islanders, both because of expediency and because of his Quaker principles, that Nantucket should remain neutral during the war. Mr. Rotch was on committees appointed by the town in 1779 and 1780 to go to Newport and New York to secure from the English better treatment and permits for whaling, and later to Congress for the same purpose. In all these missions he was successful. He was "impeached" for high treason in 1779 for alleged correspondence with the English, but brilliantly defended himself.

When the war ended, Mr. Rotch had lost much of his fortune by reason of it, and besides found the English market for sperm oil closed as a result of heavy import duties. He accordingly determined, in 1785, to set up his business in England. After the English government had refused to give him proper encouragement, he made proposals to that of France. He had interviews with Vergennes and other ministers who accepted his proposals, and the business was established at Dunkirk. In 1791 he petitioned the National Assembly in the interest of the Quakers, spread their doctrines, looked after his business interests, and returned to America in 1793. An appendix gives the petition, the answer of the president, and the complaint against Mr. Rotch in 1779. There are several fine illustrations of whaling scenes. The story is told in a simple and interesting style, and makes vivid the peculiar difficulties experienced by Nantucket in the Revolution. It also gives us an example of the courage which so many Quakers exhibited in maintaining their principles in war times.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

The Presidency: its Duties, its Powers, its Opportunities, and its Limitations. Three lectures by William Howard Taft. [University of Virginia, Barbour-Page Foundation.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916, pp. 142.) This is a clear, comprehensive, and useful treatise on the office of the presidency. Probably no other incumbent of the position could have written it, because no other has possessed the faculty of studying the powers and limitations of the office with the peculiarly detached and judicial temperament that distinguishes Mr. Taft.

The Constitution is singularly vague in defining the powers of the President. Being vaguely expressed, those powers have been capable of great extension since the days of Washington, who hesitated long before he sent to Congress, basing it upon constitutional reasons, the first of his two vetoes; whose power to remove an officer without the consent of the Senate was warmly disputed; whose advice to Congress on the subject of legislation was conveyed in the simplest and broadest suggestions of topics to be considered.

President Taft takes the office as he found it—and as he left it—and explains what it is. He does not attempt to show historically when and how one power after another was derived from a lesser power assumed by one of his predecessors. But he does exhibit the office in the present state of its evolution, and illustrates each position by many interesting events and problems in his own experience and in that of those who preceded him. There is little that is controversial in his statements or opinions. In one or two instances he makes it clear that he recognizes limitations on the executive power that one or two recent Presidents have been inclined to disregard. That is a useful service; for the American public is strangely blind to the evil that history shows us may result to the liberties of the people from a too-extensive assumption of authority by a Chief Executive.

Presidential Nominations and Conventions: a History of American Conventions, National Campaigns, Inaugurations, and Campaign Caricatures. By Joseph Bucklin Bishop. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916, pp. x, 237.) Mr. Bishop devotes the first part of his volume to the conventions to nominate candidates for president; then follow some twenty or thirty pages relating to political caricatures and cartoons, a great many of which are reproduced; and the book closes with accounts of the ceremonies and accompanying incidents of the installation of a few of the presidents. It seems to have been the author's chief aim to be picturesque, and in that he has succeeded. He has culled from well-known books of history and reminiscence many anecdotes and events illustrating our political history. He does not pretend to give anything like connected history, and no student will find in the book any help in understanding fully the significance of public events, or in educing the lessons from them.

Nevertheless the book will be found, by those who read pseudo-history for entertainment only, more interesting and readable than more serious works. It is not misleading, in the sense of misstating facts, but it does tend to mislead by emphasizing what is unimportant and frivolous in political history, and by repeating forgotten scandals. Such a statement as that cannot be justified without specification of what it is intended to condemn.

The reproduced cartoons are a prominent feature of the book. Mr.

Bishop had access to large collections of the feebly-pictured political wit of politicians from the time of Jackson onward. The most of those which he presents are harmless, simply because to men of the present generation they are meaningless. The alleged political tricks represented were never heard of by them and the names and caricatured countenances of those figuring in the pictures convey no information. Indeed, when you have to turn from the picture to another page, by use of the index, to learn what is intended by the picture, there is little danger that you will conceive a contemptuous opinion of the statesmen of the past, save in a general way. But it is a serious offense to reproduce such caricatures as those of Lincoln and Blaine, to mention no others, ridiculing or heaping moral condemnation upon men whom a large number of the present generation hold in respect.

Something similar must be said of the text. The general effect is to bring out all the littleness of our public men and to omit whatever explains the prominence they achieved in their time. The weak sides of Webster, Conkling, Blaine, and others are fully exposed, with anecdotes, the most objectionable of which is that—which ought to be forgotten—about Henry Clay. And a few million voters will think their party is not fairly treated in the partizan account of the Taft-Roosevelt convention of 1912.

The Centennial History of the American Bible Society. By Henry Otis Dwight. In two volumes. (New York, the Macmillan Company, 1916, pp. 296, 297-605.) This is for historians both a grateful and a disappointing work. It is good to have a detailed history of the American Bible Society. In its first ninety-nine years its receipts aggregated over \$38,000,000, it circulated nearly 110,000,000 Bibles and Testaments, embracing in the United States alone ninety-two languages; and it has been an almost indispensable element in all missionary activities. Moreover, it is of importance both as an illustration of, and a factor in, our nationalizing processes, and is one of the most significant items in the tendency toward Christian unity. Historians generally have overlooked it; even Henry Adams's history of the years in which it came into existence ignores it entirely. Yet the bare fact of the formation, chiefly by citizens of New Jersey and New York, of a national Bible Society in 1816, as a capstone of perhaps a hundred local and state societies, has bearings on general American history easy to be seen.

We have here, in many respects, an official history. The author is not only an experienced missionary and editor, but since 1907 has been the recording secretary of the American Bible Society, and in 1914 was apparently released from other duties to devote his time to this work. He has used as material, in addition to the elaborate *Annual Reports* and other publications of the society, its records and considerable collateral material. His work has been carefully and accurately done.

Yet anyone who goes to it for information will be disappointed to find that it is not primarily a history, but "a book to be read by the people", with a strongly pronounced propagandist tendency, seeking obtrusively "in every chapter the glory of God". The author is obviously less interested in history than in the American Bible Society. There are very few references to sources, but there is incessant moralizing. The facts given could easily have been compressed into one volume. Were it not for a good index and valuable appendixes, its use would involve much waste of time.

There is space for but a few criticisms of details. "Spaulding" (p. 366 and index) should be Spalding; "Samuel J. Walker" (p. 189) should be Robert J. Walker, and "J. H. Poinsett" (p. 78) should be Joel R. Poinsett. For "December 31, 1916" (p. 469) read December 31, 1915. For "Polk" (p. 183, line 1) read Tyler. The foot-note on page 400 should show Japan and China as a single agency of the society in 1876; there were not two separate agencies until 1881. A rigorous exclusion of mere variations in versions or manner of printing would reduce the number of languages in which the society has translated, printed, or distributed the Scriptures from 164 to less than 150 (pp. 562, 533).

The Real Story of the Whaler: Whaling, Past and Present. By A. Hyatt Verrill. (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1916, pp. xv, 249.) The history of the American whaling industry has been undertaken by several authors with varying degrees of success. Alexander Starbuck's *History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1870*; Walter S. Tower's *A History of the American Whale Fishery* (1907); John R. Spears's *The Story of the New England Whalers* (1908),¹ are examples. In the present book there are ten chapters, entitled, What we Owe the Whaler, Whales and their Ways, How the Whales are Caught, Whaling Ships and their Crews, Outward Bound, True Stories of Whaling, the Log of the Whaleman, Leisure Hours, the Rise and Fall of Whaling, and the Passing of the Whaler. The special feature of this book is the vivid inside view of the whaling industry which the author has apparently acquired from close association with men who have followed the business and from a study of whale-ships and their fittings, log-books, shipping accounts, papers, etc. One can almost smell a whale-ship and the wharves of New Bedford and Nantucket as they were in the heyday of whaling. Another important feature is the large number of illustrations, such as maps, pictures of whale-ships and whale-boats, sectional plans of the same, pictures of outfitting shops and outfits, figures of different varieties of whales, implements for capture, processes of "cutting-in", "scrimshawing", log-books, accounts, etc. Particularly interesting is

¹ The latter was reviewed by the present writer, with comment on the first two, in the *American Historical Review*, XIV. 391-392.

chapter IV., with sectional views of two ships, and a list of "Articles for a Whaling Voyage", published in 1858. No less than 635 different articles are mentioned. As Mr. Verrill says (p. 67) "it will be seen that a whale-ship was really a floating department store, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, shipyard and several other things all rolled into one". There are some thrilling "True Stories of Whaling" in chapter VI., and a clear statement of the causes for the rise and fall of whaling in chapter IX.

Much concerning the evolution of the industry is omitted, better treated by Tower, and little attention is paid to its economic and social significance in the development of New England. The book is in no sense a scientific study of the subject but is written in popular style, without a bibliography, citations, or index. Nevertheless, the author has used much original material of the kind which has to do with the actual processes of whaling and the life of the whaler. In this respect it is, in the opinion of the reviewer, one of the most interesting and best books yet written on this subject.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

Abraham Lincoln: the Lawyer-Statesman. By John T. Richards. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916, pp. vii. 260.) This is an interesting and valuable book. It does not purport to be a biography of Lincoln,

but is intended only as a presentation of the results of an investigation into the record of Abraham Lincoln as a lawyer, his views upon the subjects of universal suffrage and the reconstruction of the Confederate State Governments at the close of the Civil War, and his attitude toward the judiciary, upon which there has been considerable misunderstanding in recent years.

In many respects, it covers the same ground as *Lincoln the Lawyer*, by Frederick Trevor Hill, which appeared in 1906, though it gives rather more attention than the latter book to the exposition of Lincoln's legal views as they were developed during his presidency. It gives less attention than Mr. Hill's book to the early life of Lincoln, and is much less full on the intimate and anecdotal side of Lincoln's life. On the other hand, Mr. Richards gives a more detailed statement of the facts of the various cases which Lincoln had in the supreme court of Illinois than does Mr. Hill, and his account of some of the more frequently mentioned cases in which Lincoln appeared, like the Armstrong murder case, the Rock Island bridge case, and the McCormick reaper case, is more full and circumstantial than that of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Richards deals with his subject with sympathy and enthusiasm, but his method is always restrained, temperate, and judicial. He has certainly rendered a valuable service, as did also Mr. Hill, in rescuing Mr. Lincoln's reputation as a lawyer from the hands of certain of his biographers who would leave the impression that his practice was small, his

cases of little importance, and his methods those of a backwoodsman who relied upon trickery, rude wit, and vulgar story for such success as he achieved. The records show conclusively that Mr. Lincoln was one of the ablest, most successful, most respected, and widely employed lawyers of his time and territory. Whether, as Mr. Richards contends, he may properly be termed "great" as a lawyer, depends of course upon the sense in which that adjective is used. One is reminded of the comparison drawn between Jeremiah Mason and Daniel Webster—that one was a great lawyer and the other a great man practising law. Mr. Richards quotes from David Davis, the early and life-long friend to Mr. Lincoln, whom Lincoln as President appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States:—"In all the elements that constitute the great lawyer, he [Lincoln] had few equals. He was great both at *nisi prius* and before an appellate tribunal."

FLOYD R. MECHEM.

The Administration of President Hayes. The Larwill Lectures, 1915, delivered at Kenyon College by John W. Burgess, Ph.D., J. U. D., LL.D., formerly Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law, Columbia University. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916, pp. xi, 154.) Professor Burgess publishes under this heading what is in reality a series of lectures bearing to a considerable extent the character of a tribute to President Hayes. Hence one encounters a good deal of eulogy, frequently extravagant in phraseology, which, in seeking to estimate the value of the book, must be discarded as part of the usual trappings of memorial addresses. Was President Hayes really, as the writer asserts, "the finest example of genuine American manhood . . . who ever occupied the White House", and can we say of his term that "no wiser, sounder, and more successful presidential period has ever been experienced by this country"?

About three-fifths of the volume is devoted to the election of 1876 and the subsequent withdrawal of troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. Here one finds the same facts and theories which Professor Burgess has already elaborated in his *Reconstruction*, justifying on strictly constitutional grounds the action of the Electoral Commission, and yet managing, also on constitutional grounds, to applaud the legality of Hayes's refusal to continue the federal support of the returning boards. The distinction is an exceedingly technical one and Hayes's purposes, as the author admits, were wholly political and not legal, but on it he relies to sweep away the charge that Hayes was inconsistent in refusing to maintain the state governments to which he owed his own election. In the part of the book devoted to the events of Hayes's administration Professor Burgess depicts him as chiefly a constitutional reformer, "re-establishing the government upon its constitutional foundations" through his contest with Congress. He even goes so far as to say that Hayes's use of the veto power and his assertion of executive

rights over appointments "prevented the parliamentary system of government, the system of the sovereignty of the lower house of the legislature, the system which finally extinguishes all of the constitutional immunities of the individual, from displacing the check-and-balance system provided by the Constitution for the purpose of maintaining and protecting those immunities". This curiously technical and hypothetical way of characterizing the bitter party contests of 1879-1880, in which the Senate was in no danger of being subordinate to the lower House, and the President, supported by more than one-third of each branch, occupied an impregnable position, cannot but seem artificial. Throughout the book the writer's preoccupation with political science, constitutional procedure, and legality throws social or political factors into the shade. The student of government will find interesting and suggestive material, but little to suggest the great underlying tendencies of the time or to show President Hayes's share in them or his relation to his party.

THEODORE CLARKE SMITH.

My Story. By Tom L. Johnson. Edited by Elizabeth J. Hauser. (New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1913, pp. xli, 326.) "Tom" Johnson made a fortune in street railways before he was thirty-five, and spent the rest of his life in the anomalous position of a capitalist who was at once a free trader and a disciple of Henry George. In politics he called himself a Democrat but he often found that he was unacceptable to the orthodox in both great parties. Twice he represented the Cleveland district in the House of Representatives before he reached the top of his public service as mayor of Cleveland, 1901-1909. The identity between his professions and his practices was often questioned by his contemporaries, but his associates, at least, believed that the harmony was complete and that he was the prophet of a new public spirit. Johnson and Pingree, Brand Whitlock and "Golden Rule" Jones managed to force city government into the public view over the obstruction of best citizens, of indifference, and of greed. As a group they stand midway between the municipal reformers of the Cleveland and Blankenburg types, and they form a connecting link between the populists and the progressives.

Johnson was not an easy writer or speaker. He was effective in rapid debate under his big tent, but he left few manuscripts or set speeches. He tells in one place how he defeated the Hon. T. E. Burton in a joint debate under conditions limiting speeches to ten minutes, in which time his learned opponent could not get started, much less finish. Because of this habit Johnson would not have left an autobiography had not his friends demanded it and his secretary put it together; and his book shows the defect of his method. It is a first-hand narrative of his life as it appeared from its later end, and it relies little upon investigation or preserved records. It approximates in type Brand Whitlock's *Forty Years of It*, and the Roosevelt and LaFollette autobiographies

rather than the admirably documented books on Henry George and Henry Demarest Lloyd. With the biographical works here mentioned it needs to be compared. The external facts of the last forty years are patent to the industrious, but the spirit which will give them life for the historian can be got only from the sincere utterances of participants. And if these have left no contemporary documents, their recollections must needs serve. In addition to the light thrown upon himself, Johnson necessarily gives much useful information upon railway promotion and municipal control. He was, by his own definition, "a good executive . . . one who always acts quickly and is sometimes right".

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Second Series, Documentary History, volumes XXI. and XXII., *Baxter Manuscripts*. Edited by James Phinney Baxter. (Portland, the Society, 1916, pp. xiv, 491, xii, 482.) These are the sixteenth and seventeenth volumes in this series to which the designation *Baxter Manuscripts* has been given apparently for the reason that the society is indebted to Mr. Baxter for the care and expenditure necessary for bringing the materials together. Ordinarily such a designation would indicate either the papers of the Baxter family, or a mass of papers possessed by someone of that name. It is apparent that neither of these alternatives is true of the materials composing the present volumes. Although there is not a foot-note in either book, nor any indication as to whence any document is derived, the materials are evidently drawn from divers sources, such as the archives of Massachusetts, those of the state of Maine, or of its counties and towns, those of the Maine Historical Society, and the manuscript collections of individual possessors. One document filling seventy pages of the second volume is the Act of Congress of August 4, 1790, establishing the customs system of the United States, a document which, though it has some relation to the history of Maine, as to that of all other states in which there were ports of entry, is surely sufficiently accessible elsewhere. The documents in the first volume extend from 1785 to 1788, those in the second from 1788 to 1791. They are of much value and replete with interest. Despite the insufficiency of their apparatus in the respects which we have mentioned, the volumes have excellent indexes.

A List of Newspapers in the Yale University Library. [Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany II.] (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1916, pp. viii, 217, 25 charts.) Many historical readers have known that the library of Yale University contained a large collection of newspapers, but few, the reviewer imagines, can have been aware that it is so large as is indicated by this list. The Yale University Press and the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences have done a useful service to the historical inquirer by providing him with such a key to

the library's newspaper treasures, a manual ranking alongside the catalogues of newspapers published by the Library of Congress and the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the newspaper lists of a different sort published by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and the American Antiquarian Society. The list includes, besides the newspapers owned by the Yale library, a large collection of South American newspapers deposited by Professor Hiram Bingham. While most of these last are of dates since 1875, there are substantial Bolivian and Peruvian series for earlier portions of the nineteenth century, Argentine facsimiles for 1810-1821, and the *Gaceta de Mexico* during most of the period from 1784 to 1823. There are a number of good English sets, especially after 1754, and, before that date, *Mercurius Politicus* from 1653 to 1660, and an almost unbroken series of the *London Gazette* from 1665 to 1712. In modern English series and in those of New England from the Revolution down, the collection is rich, and for New York from 1850 it is more than good. Of Continental European series, we may mention the *Moniteur* and *Journal des Débats* substantially complete to 1842, the *Sievernaiia Pchela* from 1825 to 1835, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* from 1798 to 1819 and from 1860 to 1873. Twenty-five charts at the end of the volume give a clear conspectus of all the library's series having any considerable extent.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C. Volume 19. (Washington, 1916, pp. 234.) Aside from formal records of the society and certain obituary commemorations, the chief contents of the volume are as follows. There is a discourse on the history and jurisdiction of the United States Court of Claims, by Judge Stanton J. Peelle, retired chief justice of that court. Mrs. Margaret Brent Downing, under the title Literary Land-Marks, gives an account of many authors, more or less celebrated, who have lived in Washington, of their places of residence, and of what they have written. It is entertaining but not always discerning or accurate; *e. g.*, Samuel Hooper is throughout two pages constantly spoken of as Samuel Cooper. Mr. Allen C. Clark, in continuance of a series of papers on the mayors of the corporation of Washington, deals in this volume with the life of Thomas Carbery, mayor from 1822 to 1824. There is an historical sketch of George Washington University, formerly Columbian College, by its present president, Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton. Mr. W. B. Bryan, the historian of the city, presents a diary of Mrs. William Thornton covering the period of the capture of the city in 1814.

The Conquest of Virginia. By Conway Whittle Sams. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1916, pp. 432.) The early histories of Virginia are replete with accounts of the manners and customs of the native tribes with whom the colonists came in contact. Various passages are, necessarily, quite vague and involved, but in recent years, as a result of care-

ful study and research, many such statements appearing in the works of Smith and Strachey have been made clear and easily understood. In *The Conquest of Virginia* the author has brought together much of the early material, making lengthy quotations, in an attempt to represent the aborigines of Virginia as they were at the time of the coming of the first settlers; but he has failed to refer to later publications which would, in many instances, have explained and amplified the older texts. And having failed to become acquainted with the relationship of the different tribes of eastern United States, and of Virginia in particular, he has, unfortunately, often erred in their identification. Thus (p. 26) we find a reference to the "Susquehannocks" [Susquehanna] being one of the Six Nations! On the same page, after mentioning certain tribes living on the southern boundary of Virginia, he wrote:

South, southeast, and southwest of these, stretching close to the end of Florida, were the Maskoki, or Mobilians, comprising the Catawbaws and the Yemassees; in North Carolina and South Carolina, the Chickasaws and Choctaws; on the Mississippi, with a small territory of the Natchez Indians between them, the Creeks in Georgia, and the Seminoles in Florida.

A sentence so filled with errors that it would be difficult to add another; and others of a similar nature occur in different parts of the book.

In no part of the work—a work dealing with the Indians of Virginia—do we find mention of a Siouan Confederacy bordering the Algonquian tribes on the west, or of Iroquoian tribes south of the James.

No new facts are presented in the work under consideration, and from the manner in which many comparatively simple words and terms have been defined (as on p. 162), and the curious method of presenting "Some Indian Words" (pp. 285-323), we are led to believe the book was intended for juvenile readers, to whom it will appeal.

DAVID I. BUSHNELL, JR.

Letters of Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1806. [Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, vol. X.] (Savannah, the Society, 1916, pp. 500.) From 1796 to his death in 1816, Benjamin Hawkins of North Carolina, formerly a member of the Continental Congress, and afterwards, for five years, senator from his state, served his country faithfully and with great intelligence and efficiency as an agent to the Creek and other Southern Indians. Nine volumes of his letter-books have been in the possession of the Georgia Historical Society for seventy-five years. In 1848 the society published, as part I. of volume III. of its *Collections*, his Sketch of the Creek Country in 1798 and 1799, one of the most interesting and valuable accounts we have of any tribe of the Southern Indians in the eighteenth century. The society now prints, under the above title, the text of his remaining letter-books. In the preface, the committee in charge of the publication speaks with a certain

complacency of the service to the public thus performed. It is indeed a considerable service, for the volume contains a great deal of invaluable material, far more than might be expected from the title "Letters"; for many of General Hawkins's letters are reports or narratives of large extent, and marked by much fullness of information.

But if the society has performed a useful service to the historical public, it has reduced the service to its lowest terms by a method of publication which can only be described as discreditable. The materials of the letter-books have been simply put into print, fed, so to speak, into the hopper, in the order in which they stand in the manuscript books. Now this order is far from chronological. After a reprint of Dr. Weeks's account of Hawkins's life, from the *Biographical History of North Carolina*, the first 355 pages are occupied with letters of the latter part of 1796 and of the years 1797 and 1798. The next sixty or seventy pages are material of 1801, 1802; then follow a few letters of 1806 and of 1805; then a large number relating to 1796-1798 again. The location of this last section in the manuscripts being obviously casual, they should by all means have been put in their chronological place, where the searcher could find them. In addition to this pointless following of a disorderly arrangement, the material is printed without a single foot-note of explanation, though in many places explanations are requisite; and there is no index! The volume concludes with a reproduction of a part of Early's map of Georgia, of 1818, a date too far removed from the period to which the material mostly relates.

Circuit-Rider Days in Indiana. By William Warren Sweet, Professor of History in DePauw University. (Indianapolis, W. K. Stewart Company, 1916, pp. 344.) The student of the early history of Indiana will find no more interesting material than that relating to early religious influences. Indiana's obligation to these influences in the development of the state cannot be calculated. A complete record of these would be an invaluable addition to the archives of the commonwealth.

Among the contributions of the year to Indiana history which have had their inspiration in the centennial activity, *Circuit-Rider Days* deserves an important place. The author states that the "volume will, in a sense, be recognized as Indiana Methodism's contribution to the historical literature of the Centennial year".

Professor Sweet has previously been interested in religious history, his doctoral dissertation for the University of Pennsylvania having been on the subject *The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War*.

In the preparation of *Circuit-Rider Days* the author has had the advantage of the large collection of material in De Pauw University, including a complete file of the *Western Christian Advocate* and the *Minutes* of the old Indiana Conference from 1832 to 1844. It was during these years that the foundations of Indiana Asbury University (now De Pauw) were laid. These minutes were never before pub-

lished. They are here edited with notes and constitute part II. of the volume covering pages 90-333.

Part I., consisting of eighty-nine pages, outlines the history of Methodism in Indiana until 1844. This is divided into three chapters—the planting of Methodism in Indiana, Indiana Methodism 1816-1832, and the Old Indiana Conference 1832-1844. Pages 334-339 are given to a bibliography arranged under the subjects of Manuscripts, Biographical and Autobiographical, and General. Four maps showing early Indiana, Indian cessions, Indiana circuits in 1812, Indiana districts in 1832, and presiding elders' districts in 1844, add to the interest of the narrative.

The Methodist Church has been considered one of the most active of all the pioneer churches in the state, and it made a very rapid growth from the beginning. The period of great activity in organization, missionary work, the organization of Sunday-schools, and the distribution of Bibles and religious literature is covered by this volume, and the official minutes furnish one of the best sources for early Indiana church history. The book is not encumbered by narrative but enough is given to make it readable and spicy.

Professor Sweet dedicates the volume "To the Circuit Riders of old who contributed so largely to Indiana's life", and it may be said that he has made his contribution in much the same spirit as actuated their endeavors. His work has been carefully done and it is a valuable contribution to Indiana history.

HARLOW LINDLEY.

History of the University of Chicago. By Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1916, pp. xvi, 522.) The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University of Chicago is appropriately marked by the publication of this hundred-page history. At first sight the volume seems too massive for so brief a period, especially when we remember the attractive "short stories" of Columbia, Princeton, and other institutions, recently issued. But the careful reader will find it difficult to suggest how the narrative could be abbreviated. It was necessary that once for all a documentary history of a most remarkable enterprise should be written, and written within the lifetime of most of the men who played the leading parts. That has now been done—modestly, adequately, authoritatively—and need not be done again until future generations have gained a new perspective.

It will be a surprise to many readers to learn how profoundly religious was the motive behind the inception of the university. This discriminates the founding sharply from that of, *e. g.*, Virginia, or Cornell, or Leland Stanford. At Chicago the primary motive—as the printed documents show—was the desire of a great section of the Christian Church to make some offering toward human enlightenment and toward the equipment, under religious auspices, of men and women for human

service. The university motto—*crescit scientia; vita excolatur*—finely expresses the subordination of knowledge to life which has marked the entire history of the institution.

The many extracts from private letters here printed for the first time are of permanent interest. In them we read the minds of the quite unusual group of men who conceived the university before either the founder or the first president had given it any thought. Here we see the long and persistent attempts to interest Mr. Rockefeller, and see him passing from his early non-committal attitude through the stages of inquiry, prolonged study, growing confidence, and genuine devotion. In these letters we see that *prodigious*—no other word will do—dreamer and organizer, William R. Harper, refusing point-blank to leave the professor's chair and venture out on uncharted presidential seas. Here we can follow the young president through his early struggle both for men and for money; we see him in his alternations of enthusiasm and despair; we see his tireless patience, his harmonizing power, his steady mastery, his heroic ending.

Like all great enterprises, the university has had its interior struggles. The early attacks on Dr. Harper's methods of Biblical study, the natural, but baseless, charge that freedom of teaching did not exist, the subsequent charge that the university allowed too much freedom and encouraged fantastic theorists—all these familiar stages in the evolution of a university are frankly depicted. The later debate over the "segregation" of the sexes in the first two academic years evidently approached the dimensions of civil war. But the institution survived all these difficulties and the reader of the history is conscious of a resistless buoyancy in the enterprise, as of a vessel that could weather any storm.

There is in this book little attempt to set forth the temper or inner life or spiritual quality of the university. It may have grown too fast to know its own soul. Decades still are needed to fuse all its multifarious elements into one ideal. Only the men of a later generation can appraise its output, and compare its products with those of the more quiet and conservative institutions of the East. In no country save America could such a gigantic dream have come true in a quarter-century; and the story is well worth the reading.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada. Edited by George M. Wrong, Professor of History in the University of Toronto, H. H. Langton, Librarian, and W. Stewart Wallace, Lecturer in History. Volume XX., the Publications of the year 1915. (Toronto, Glasgow, Brook and Company, 1916, pp. xii, 224.) This new volume has the same high qualities as its predecessors. The judgments expressed upon books seem to us admirable in quality, just, liberal-minded, discerning, and practical. Still more to be emphasized is the high degree of completeness the editors have attained in their effort to cover their field. In view of the natural difficulty of reviewing a book of this sort, itself

consisting of reviews, our best method may be to signalize several important books of which we have learned for the first time through its pages. They should be made known to our readers, and, though the confession is made in sackcloth and ashes, the omissions after all furnish but one more illustration of the curious want of connection between the Canadian and the American book trade, which leaves us such insufficient means of learning promptly what goes on in literature upon the other side of that pacific boundary. The books (and parts of books) to which we refer are the following: *Les Franciscains et le Canada*, volume I., *L'Établissement de la Foi*, 1615-1629, by Father Odoric-Marie Jouve, O. F. M. (Quebec, Imprimerie Franciscaine Missionnaire, pp. xviii, 506); *Montreal, 1535-1914*, by Dr. William Henry Atherton, in three volumes (Montreal and Chicago, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1914, pp. xxv, 450; xxvi, 673, 686); *Pioneer Life among the Loyalist Settlements of Upper Canada*, by W. S. Herrington (Toronto, Macmillan, 1915, pp. 107); *Forty Years in Canada*, a remarkable narrative of military and police duty in the Northwest, by Major-General S. B. Steele (London, Herbert Jenkins, 1915, pp. xviii, 428); *The Beothucks or Red Indians: the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland*, by Mr. James P. Howley, geologist of that colony (Cambridge University Press, 1914, pp. xx, 348); *The Canadian Constitution as Interpreted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in its Judgments*, accompanied by a collection of all the pertinent decisions, by Mr. Edward R. Cameron (Winnipeg, Butterworth and Company, 1914, xiv, 825); and two important original documents in the ninth series of *Historical Documents* published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, namely, the French original of the "Mémoires de M. le Chevalier de Johnstone" (pp. 69-199) and the journal kept by Lady Durham during the important period of Lord Durham's rule in Canada (pp. 1-68).